the principles upon which that triumph was achieved. the may now rend his political fortunes in those of his torner competitor, now his ally, Mr. Leigh. Let him petit in his Charlottesville dinner speech in 1835, and read his own condemnation from his own lips made a stirring appeal in favor of the then Administra tion upon the ground, that a great monied power was grking to overthrow the responsible government of the people, to place itself in the mastery, and to govern the such a center, "he who sought by unfounded charges laist plarms, or other unfair means, to deprite the a siministration of the confidence of the prople, which was so essential to its support in such a crisis, as effect " pally nided the Bank as though he were to come ou " openly as the advocate of the Bank." He could then ourse most the quently about the dangers of an irre possible monded power-the safety of confiding the junctions of government to agents responsible to the prople - and the bounden duty of every patriot to susthose agents against the great money power which was then warring for the mastery. I quote from memory, but appeal to the speech itself, as reported at the me, to sustain me-yes, and to prove William C Rives guilty of the very sine with which he then charged his on-nts, who, for the most part, are now his friends and ailies And yet, both he and they claim to be both hepest and consistent-he professing to occupy "the same position which he occupied in 1834;" and those who denounced him, his position, and his principles, are of course honest and consistent in supporting him now! Honest consistent and patriotic in 1834-the same in 1838-39, though in full fellowship with all, that in 1834 they denounced as adious, dangerous, corrupt and tending to despotism! Seriously, honest reader is it not impossible that either Mr Rives or his Whig alies can be consistent or honest? Extremes have met opposites have coalesced, incompatibles have amalgamated; and yet, each remains just as he was before Such are the positions and pretensions of those who would have the prople to damn Martin Van Buren upon their naked assertions. F. r one, I cannot find it in my heart to join those of my Democratic brethren, who can are aught in the letter of Mr. Leigh, whereon to build a candid compliment. I humbly think, that they have mistaken his arrogance for trankness, and the mock hauteur of a scrub aristocrat for independence. If he had dealt frankly with Mr. Rives and his Amherst dinner party, he would have told them, that Mr. Rives and his followers were playing a cheat upon the people, by claiming their support upon the ground that he "occupies the Leigh knows to be the ground upon which Mr Rives pas been supported at the late elections. Mr. Leigh knows it to be talse. But, notwithstanding this impos ture, he rejoices to see that others can honor Mr. River without scruple, and would join himself in doing him honor, it he would only come out and "declare, with Mr. Tallmadge uncompromising hostility to the re election

But is Mr. Leigh himself clear of the sin of political imposture? I buildly maintain that he is not. At least, if he be, he can only be cleared upon the ground, that he is so embittered and blinded by prejudice and party malice, that he cannot perceive, and ought not, there fore to be held responsible for the spirit and effects of his own sayings and doings as a politician. For, to say no thing of his famous "afternatives" and "developments in 1534-25, in which he attempted to prove the morali ty of sustaining an unconstitutional Back, from a fear that others would establish "a more unconstitutional and far more pernicious lengue of State Banks," such as Mr Rives proposes to link to the Executive Department of the Government, from a fear of the undur power of that Department (!!)—to say nothing of these sternatives and developments, Mr. Leigh plays the pointeal impostor in this Amherst letter. He charges the mical impostor in this Amherst letter. He charges the Acumustration with the "loulest corruption," and probecess to fear "monarchy" as the inevnable result of sustaining it - at the same time, that he strives to create a har of the oltra Democratic spirit which he charges "he Government at Washington" with stimulating .-He control fear both. The truth is, that he cannot re ally hear either, from the measures of this Administra tion. If he were so sensitive and so repugnant to corruption, as he would have us to believe, he could have smelt some little of its odour, when he saw his candi date for the Presidency, Mr Clay, for whom he voted and is now ready to vote again, whilst acting as Secre tary of State, neglecting his public duties, whilst re coving pay for them; travelling about the country, eat ing barb-cues, and making speeches, to justify his tool coalition with Mr. Adams, and to prove how safe a precedent it was, to let the Secretary of State suc d to the Presidency, when he himself was to be successor. Mr Leigh could have seen some symptom of corruption, when he saw his said candidate for the Presidency build up his shattered fortunes, by facilities received from the Bank of the United States, whose for tunes become linked to his political aspirations. If Mr L can see any signs of corruption, in the course or mea sures of Mr. Van Buren, he surely cought to have cried ont, corruption, trumpet tongued, when he saw that the Bank's money, to the amount of many thousands, had been dealt out to fifty odd of the people's Representatv s, who had to decide upon its fale; - when h that some of the most prominent public presses had been bribed into its service, and placed in bondage to it- whe he saw that Bank, after having violated the charter, and placed the whole of its funds at the disposal of its Pre sident, for the purpose of influencing the people at elections to pull down the party in power, and put up the tering the halls of Congress, lecturing upon politics, and warring against the chosen servants of the people, for during to call in question the propriety of its acts, and the abety of perpetuating its charter. All this, and more, Mr Leigh has seen - and so far from breathing one sv lable about corruption, he was found warring most turiously on the side of the Bank, trying to pull down the only party that resisted the Bank, and to put up the party in favor of the Bank And he is now the supporter of Mr Clay, the Bark's candidate, or the candidate of ano ther filly million Bank - the man who built up his shat tered fortunes by Hank fees and facilities - the travelling, electionsering Secretary of State, who, after having de menstrated the unconstitutionality and dangerous ten denous of the Bank, became its feed attorney, its hero as candidate-who, after having once demonstrated the right to repeal the Bank's charter, now seeks to slarm the people, by charging others with farring his own dustrine-who, after having once addited the Sub-Treasury as the soundest and safest system, now seeks to alarm the people about dangers which he falsely as cobes to it-the man, in short, who has apostatized from every creed and prominent principle which he ever professed-is now the very man whom Mr Leigh would Elevate to the Presidency, to care the corruptions falsely imputed to this Administration. In the name of he nesty and truth, shall such men as these be permitted to avail themselves of their high standing in society, to have rendered the public more service, than all their assainets put ogether-who, in their whole public career have demeaned themselves with an unassuming dignity, and a scrupulous fidelity, which would crimson the threks of their slanderers with shame, if they had not faces of brass. The history of the country affords not an instance of an officeholder, or a candidate for office, who has demeaned himself with more propriety or evinced a firmer reliance upon the honesty, intelligence and justice of the people, than Martin Van Buren history of parties affords no instance of any party which has ever sought power in these U States, by fouler means than have been resorted to by the leaders of the party or coalition of parties arrayed against this Admit Instration Shall their foul machinations prevail? Shall those who have proven false to every principle which they have ever professed, and shewn a sovereign con-

tration, faithful to the Constitution, relying upon the vir the and intelligence of the people, is to be disgraced and discarded? Never! till truth lose its power-till the people become the slaves and dupes of impostors AN UNIERRIFIED DEMOCRAT.

tempt for the intelligence of the people, be honored and

rewarded by that people; whilst a Republican Adminis-

CELEBRATION AT WILLIAMSEURG. The 4th of July, 1839, will be long remembered by the citizens of Williamsburg, and the students of Wilham & Mary, as the day on which they united with so much harmony and pleasure in celebrating the Anniver sary of our Independence - Being the conclusion of the College course, a large number of citizens and strangers were assembled in the Episcopal church at an early he to attend the exercises of the day. These were truly entertaining and instructive-and this day was indeed a

proud one for our old and venerable Institution. In her colmiest days of old, she never witnessed a more inte resting and heart-cheering scene than this, on which her graduates. 22 in number, received the degrees of A. B.

and L B, in the presence of a very large and intelligent audience. Five of the graduates delivered addresses, which were much admired and highly complimented for their chaste and beautiful style, and their pure and sound At the conclusion of the College exercises, the students, accompanied by the Faculty, Board of Visitors

and citizens, proceeded to the College, where they par-tock of a very good dinner prepared by Mr Pierce. J. Warren Grigsby acted as President of the day, assisted by James H Rawlings, Nathaniel Cocke and Jabez S South as Vice Presidents -After the cloth was removed, the Declaration of Independence, prefaced by a few appropriate remarks, was read by John Poindexter, Jr., of cours county, and a beautiful Oration delivered by Washington Greenhow of Richmond It is but doing justice to our tellow student, as a merited tribute to his talents, to say, that his effort won for him the admiration of all who heard him -- After the Oration, the following Regular and Volunteer Toasts were drunk:

REGULAR TOASTS 1 The Day we Celebrate: On its annual return, every patriot heart leaps as with a matin spring, and every lip is elequent with liberty and love of country.

2. The Memory of Washington: To name him is to speak his praise in the only language worthy to ex-

3 The Unity and " Married Calm" of the States :-Consecrated to freedom, let us cherish it as the paliadium

4. The Twenty-pinth of June, Seventy six . The ers of Virginia's independence—the dawn of freedom in the

Western Hemisphere. 5 The Heroes of the Revolution: Before their selfrenouncing patriotism the boasted glories of Leonidas

and Camillus "pale their ineffectual fires." 6. Love of Country : The inspiration of the patriot, the watch word of the demagegue - The purity of virtue is made to minister to the hypocrisy of vice. 7 Thomas Jefferson and the Declaration of Independ-

ence: The parent and child-one and inseparable in the affections of a grateful people 8 The Army and Navy: In other lands the pillars of despotism—in ours the bulwarks of liberty.

9. Church and State: Decided they stand-united they 10 Internal Improvement: The magic key which is to open the hidden treasures of our land.

11 The Old Dominion: The Sampson of other days. God grant that her sons may not prove her Philistines. The Tariff for Protection-which, vampire like would have fanned to fatal lethargy, whilst it battened upon the very resence of our vitality

that adorn her. VOLUNTEER TOASTS. By Richard Randolph The memory of the Reverend George Thorp: He came to Virginia in 1619, as Go vernor of the College; and (with seventeen others) was murdered by the Indians in 1622, when actively engaged in preparing to erect the buildings which were subse-

quently established on this spot.

By Washington Greenhow. John Randolph of Roanoke: The orator, the defender of the Constitutionthe crown of Virginia's glory has not a brighter gem

By John Poindexter. The Government of America Built upon the virtue and intelligence of the people-Can this foundation fail?

By H C. Semple. Robert Saunders : His worth as a Professor is only exceeded by his virtue as a citizen.
After the applause, which was occasioned by this sentiment, had subsided, Professor Saunders ar returned his thanks in a very appropriate and handsome manner. His parting advice to the Students was most excellent; and will be held in long and grateful remembrance by them all. He concluded by offering the ful lowing sentiment:

Public Opinion: When properly enlightened a bea con to guide-clse, a talse light leading to destruction. By a Student. Our President, Thus. R. Dew.: Like the Philosopher Anaxogoras of old, emphatically the in-

In noticing this sentiment, Mr. Dew made a few hear tiful and happy remarks in relation to the past and present condition of William & Mary, and the general conduct of the students; particularly, during the course which has just ended - He was proud and rejoiced to say, that the present condition of the College had never been equalled, and the deportment of the students never surpassed. It is to be regretted that a copy of his remarks could not be procured for publication, as they would have most unqualifiedly and emphatically stamp ed the he upon the assertions of all those who declare that "no good thing" can come out of this venerable structor of its youth in peace institution. In conclusion, he returned his thanks for By Robert Anderson. Professor John Millington the compliment, and offers of the following:
The Students of Witham and Mary College: As a

body they have had the wisdom to discover the identity of interest between Professor and Student, and the firmness to act accordingly. Their conduct has gone far towards the solution of the difficult problem of College. discipline

By a Student. Judge Beverly Tucker: His warm and sincere heart—his high and lo ty principles, and his abilitter as a Professor, will long be remembered by those who know him best

Judge Tucker said, he could but feel gratified at the kindness which had prompted the sentiment that had just been offered. He sincerely believed that it came from the heart. He could not find language which would adequately express the cordicity t the fullness of his heart, he reciprocated the sentiment. He had been called upon unexpectedly, and therefore without farther remarks would drink to

William and Mary College, and the Students of the late course : Time-honored and poor, she points to her sons and envies not more favored institutions their rich revenues and splendid edifices.

By John Tyler, Jr. Professor John Millington: 10 virtue and modesty, combined with high intellectual refinement, deserves praise- his cup should be full to

In the remarks which were drawn from Mr. Milling ton by this teast, he took occasion to say, that he had been gratified to see one of the Professors of Washington College (who was prevented from attending the dis ner by indisposition) present during the exercises of the He was glad to see it, because he hoped it was but the precursor of better times. He thought that none other than the most kind and friendly relations should exist between the professors of the different Colleges of the State; and that the only rivalry that should be cherish ed by them, should be that which would cause them to make the most zealous exertions to send out into the world the greater number of talented and virtuous young men. He offered as a sentiment - Washington College

By Herbert A Claiborne Judge John B Christian The man of endowments-the gentleman of worth. Old Virginia rejoices in such a son. Judge Christian unde a few remarks complimentary

to the Professors and Students, and concluded by offering the following - The Protessors and Students of William and Mary: The high qualities, social, moral and intellectual, which so pre eminently adorn the former, are illustrated in , and

reflected by, the latter
By a Student. Professor Dabney Browne: He com es the wisdom, ability and coolness of age, with the noble and chivalrous frankness of youth. His name and virtues are written in imperishable characters upon the hearts of the students of William and Mary. Sent by a Lady. The runs of our ancient Capitol: Sent by a Lady. The runs of our ancient Capitol: A venerable relic of the past. We can never forget that those crumbling walls echoed back the eloquence of our

Forest born Demosthenes." By Benjamin E. Booth. The Ladies: The only endurable Aristocracy, who rule without laws-judge with out jury -decide without appeal, and are never in the

By William R Drinkard Edmund Roffin: His exer tions in behalf of this Institution clearly indicate the sincerity of his friendship. May he, on each succeeding anniversary, receive renewed assurances that his "labo

has not been in vain. By Edmund Ruffin (sent.) The 15th of May: The Anniversary of the Declaration of the Virginia Inde-dependence—the proudest day in the annals of Virginia and of freedom. What, our fathers then did and dared, their sens have almost tergotten.

By Thomas Blackwell. Richard K Meade of Bruns-

wick : An ornament both to his native and adopted coun ty, we half his presence around our board to-day. R K. Meade (sent) William & Mary and the Old Dominion: The greatness of the one has always waited upon the prosperity of the other. If the former

sympathy now exist, we may soon look for another flood Virginia glory. By Dr thas Everett. College of William & Mary Not less distinguished for science, than sound in politi tical instruction-She furnished Parriots for 76, profound and able statesmen for '98 and '99 - and her graduates to-day bid fair to sustain her character in future. By a Student Dr. Chas Everett: A stranger to most

of us personally, though admired and honored, and received as our guest By a Student Colonel Burwell Bassett: A Gen theman of the Old School; Let the rising generation learn to honor his usefulness and emulate his virtues By A. M Trible Our Fathers: The praises of the dead benefit the living, only when the heart feels what

the tongue expresses By B B Minor Liberty! a strange Paradox: De stroyed alike by tyranny and by license. She cannot live under the shackles of another-she cannot live but

under restraints imposed by herself.

By H. A. Claiborne. The tide of Emigration. Athens. was compelled to render her annual tribute of youths to the devouring minutaur. Vinginia's sons rolunturily desert her, and leave her childless and crownless in her voiceless woe.

By John A. Coke-Washington: "The boon of Providence to the human race-His fame is eternity, his residence creation By Dr. R. M. Garrett. Professor Saunders' Vale-

dictory Address to the Students: Its sentiments just, its style-chaste and classic, its admonitions wise-and its tubu e to the attainments and character of the stadents expresses the voice of the Faculty and citizens of Wil By Benjamin F. Dew. Woman : The moral lamp of

society - Let her light continue, in future, the guide of the youth of Virginia, and virtue will ever be found the handmaid of the Old Dominion.

By Edward Gresham. Those who have virtue, inde pendence and knowledge, to think, speak, and act for

mselves, influenced neither by the threats nor blan dishments of power. By H. Harrison. Reform and Reformers : From the days of Martin Luther to the present, they have never

By John Tyler, jr. The Farewell Address of Geo. Washington to the Citizens of the U.S. and the Proon of Andrew Jackson to the Citizens of South

Carolina, as compared with the Federal Constitution by "distinguished citizen:" The first bright as Heaventhe last black as Hell. By Wm. Waller. Robert Saunders : May his life be long and happy - and when death has "chilled the gr-nial current of his soul," may the sons of Virginia cry out "there lies the mighty Cassius, the last of the

By James L. C Griffin, M. D., (an invited guest)-Our Revolutionary Forefathers: Not like the meteor with its flash of effulgence; but rather like the comet spread-

ing its blazing stream of glories through the immensity By E. C. Murdaugh: The Three Societies of William and Mary : May they unite in promoting the cause of

literature and science. By a Student. Col. George Blow: A polished and refined gentleman, a wise and zealous visitor. Honor to whom honor is due.

By B F Garrett. The Patriots and Sages of the Revolution: Honor to their memory, and gratitude for their

By Charles J. Fox. Texas: A second terror to the tyrunt mother hope to the freeman-As the one beholds her towering in strength, his heart is chilled with fear; as the other beholds her rising in prosperity, his heart is filled with gratitude to God, that the progress of freedom

By William H. Feizhogh. Agrariatism. Radicalism nd Locolocoism: A triple death to the triple headed

Cerberus By Thomas Blackwell Whigism, Conservatism and Federalism: Each in useif a bit er draugh; but the com

pound brings nausea and disgust.

By Julie Z. S. Smith. May the sentiments expressed by the Orator of the Day, be ever reverberated by the

sons of William & Mary.

By Boswell Seawell, Professor Millington: The go qualities of his head and heart, must ever win the admiration and extrem of all who know him. By a Guest Woman: A diamond attracting more by

its purity, than its brightness
By Ed A. Semple. The Professors of William & Mary: When they depart this world, science will shed 13. The Fair Daughters of Virginia: The living pearls a mournful and honest tear over their memory. By A. M. Trible, Virginia: The birth place of Liberty in the Western World. Her sons have but to che

rish the principles for which their ancestors contended and posterity will contemplate with delight her ever By an invited Guest Henry A Wise : He has no

oked in vain to be bright example of our Henry. In his every set we can see the same love of freedom and uncompromising hostility to power. From his lips we hear the same spirit-stirring eloquence; and from his eagle eye flashes forth the very soul of Virginia's "forest born Demosthenes

By Edward Randolph. The Friendships of Youth: The alphabet of the heart-All knowledge must fail ere can be forgotten. By Washington Greenhow. Edmind Christian of Henrico: A model of the present school of Virginia gen-

tlemen-he is worthy of those who went before By Dr R M. Garrett. The Interests of William and Mary and the Tide-water country: Like sovereignty, one and indivisible. By J B Carey. B W. Leigh: Like Fubricins of old,

as well might we expect to turn the sun from his course, as him from the path of honor. By J. H Fox The Ladies of North Carolina: The are as pretty as they are watty, and their wit is as buil-By Robert Anderson. William and Mary College: The venerated mother of us all. May the benign rays and vivilying dews of Heaven descend upon and enrich her, as the enlightening and fertilizing beams of her own

Dete penetrate and illuminate the minds of her alumni. By Robert Anderson Professor Beverly Tucker, The principles promulgated in his valedictory lecture to his class (which first met my eye this morning) need only to be carried out by all departments of the Institution to make William & Mary College what she was in her brightest days.

By Robert Anderson Professor Dabney Browne

"The stranger within our doors"-Distinguished alike for brilliant talents, bland manners, and bounteous liberality

A brave defender of his country in war, and an able in

(A toast was given in, to Captain Robert Anderson, but, at the request of the Author, has been withdrawn It is to be regretted, that several toasts which were offered, have been mislaid, so that they could not be pub lished

Tr The Richmond Whig and Petersburg Intelligen cer will please publish these proceedings

SUBSTANCE of the Remarks of M. Smith of Culprper in the Senate of Virgina April 1839, on the proposition to suspend so much of the General Banking Law as prohibits the issue of notes under \$20, by the Banks

of this Commonwealth Mr Shith said, that the Legislature had, on the 22d March, 1837, passed an act, entitled, "an act establish ing general regulations for the incorporation of Banks. to which all Banks there-fter incorporated were bound to conform; one provision of which prohibits all Banks from issuing any paper medium under ten dollars, "and after the first day of July, 1840, for a less sum or de numination than twenty dollars." This provision, Mr. Speaker, the House of Delegates

by the bill in your hand, originally proposed indefinitely to suspend. The Senate has by a large majority stricker out that part of the bill leaving the act of the 22d of March, 1537, in this respect, untouched. The House of Delegates then modified the amendment of the Senate, so as to suspend the provision in relation to note: under twenty deltars for five jears. The Senate then refused to agree to this modification, and insisted on its amendment and returned the bill to the House, which me dified the amendment of the Senate so as to suspend for one year: And the question now is, shall we adhere It is well recollected by many Senators, said Mr Smith, that the Act of March, 1837, received the most anxions consideration, and finally, became law by mos decided insjorities of both branches of the General As sembly. At the time of the passage of this act, it contained no provision deemed of more importance, than the one prohibiting the issue of notes under twenty dol lars. Sir, said Mr S., it was powerfully and conclusive ly urged, that it was demanded by she plainest princi plea of political economy, that this policy should be fully carried out Fill up the smaller rills of circulation, it was argued, with the precious metals, and you would place in the hands of labor a currency that no commercial convulsion could impair-which rust consumeth not-which fire cannot burn nor rain destroy tions of every hue; of every clime; of every longue whether civilized or uncivilized, Christian, Pagan, or Mahometan, equally understand, and equally ad mire Effect this policy, it was said, and the Banks themselves would be greatly strengthened. In the hour of adversity and pressure, they could draw from these small streams of circulation, an amount of precious metals sufficient to enable them to redeen their paper, and thus preserve unimpaired the standard of raine And this, too, without injuriously diminish ing the circulation. It is well known, that in times of pressure prices decline, and of course, that a less amount will answer the purposes of the people for cir culation, than when prices are high. In such times, also there is less trade carried on, and of course a less de mand for money Hence the value of this policy to the Banks themselves. Many other reasons were urged which I shall not, said Mr S , repeat. Suffice it to say that upon full and deliberate advisement, the General Assembly adopted this policy. It is now urged vehe mently, that the execution of this policy should be delaved, suspended. upon Senators, in the previous stages of this bill, to give

Mr Spraker, said Mr. S., I have repeatedly called one single reason why this provision of the act of should be suspended. But I have called in vain 1 again repeat it. I ask gentlemen, why should it be sus pended? Gentlemen have told us, said Mr S, that this provision could not be executed-that small notes would rush in upon us from the surrounding States-that the people did not demand it, &c , &c. Now, Sir, these are easons for repculing the law, but not for suspending We repeal that law which is unwise; but we suspend it, when there are merely temporary causes which make it impolitic to allow the law now to go into operation. is that the case at present? Are there any causes now existing, which forbid the execution of the law which will not apply throughout all future time? It is not pretended. We are at prace with all the world -Every description of produce and labor commands the highest prices. The country and the towns are ra pidly improving, and we have an amount of specie early equal to one hundred millions of dollars, and fully adequate to all our wants. Nor will this measure produce any demand upon our Banks for specie -Our banking capital will be nearly doubled-our business in size and number of operations greatly increased which will require an additional circulation of notes of the larger denominations, fully equal to all of the smalle denomination which may be withdrawn Again; our Banks have a large proportion of five and ten dollar notes in circulation, which it is well known are used in transactions that can be as well performed with notes of the denomination of ten and twenty dollars; which the Banks will under the law press into circulation to the extent of their ability. Let it be observed, said Mr S. that the provision merely declares, "that it shall not be lawful for the Bonks to "isrue" any paper median. "for a less sum or denomination than \$10 and after the ladday of July, 1840, for a less sum or denomination than \$20. The paper issued by our Banks, according to our lars, it is la viul to circulate, except by the Bank which shall have issued it-such Bank being prohibited from paying out or issuing any paper of her own creation. which she may be responsible, under ten dollars, and after the 1st July, 1840, under \$20 - upon her accepting the provisions of the bill in your hand, and of the act of March, 1837. This makes the operation of the provision exceedingly easy-gentle as the dews of Heaven-soft as the balony zephyr of the Spring. I do not besitate to expressit said Mr S . as the result of my best reflections, that the circulation of five dollar notes, to which alone the law will at present apply, will not be diminished more than fifty thousand dollars by the meeting of the next General Assembly. What a trifle to make such a

fuss about ! I trust, said Mr S., we shall now commence this great and salutary reform. A period more propitious never can occur. The currency has already undergone a new expansion, which this measure will have a tendency to check. The Banks, at least many of them, are already exhibiting new symptoms of disease, which portend end ther suspension. Indeed, a number in the South, South west and Northwest, have stopped payment, never. perhaps, to resume again A man must be mad, it seems to me, said Mr S, to disregard these appalling evidences of the calamities Banks can bring upon the country, and false to his high trusts, not to exert his whole official power to save our beloved State from their infliction.

But, said Mr S , there is a new and most potent rea son for adhering to the provisions of the Act of 1837.— In the est-blishment of a small, independent Bank on the Kanawha, I see the development of a new an most alarming policy—a policy which is ultimately, I fear to plant in every village, a small Bank, to gene rate extravagance, pride and ostentation, and to corrupt and deprecia e the currency. Suppress, however, all notes under \$20, said Mr S., and we are safe. Small, independent Hanks cannot exist without a circulation under \$20. Over that denomination, they cannot keep out a large amount of notes. The large Banks having superior credit and capital would drive them home, unceasingly for redemption. Nor would these small Banks,

By B. B. Minor. Judge B. Tucker: Virginia's true in the presence of our large Banks, ever have any considerable amount of deposites, the large banks and bran ches being of course preferred. It is therefore obvious that by enforcing the act of 1837, we shall not be seen ered with Banks of small and unimportant capital -

> ence of the Senate for a few minutes
>
> Banks must loan ou nearly twice the amount of their capital, to do a prosperous business. This amount will give a gross income of 12 per cent. It is commated that per cent will cover all expenses and losses, leaving 8 centum to be divided among the stockholders oan out this amount - Banks rely upon their capital their deposites and their circulation. All Banks to be even tolerably safe, must have always on hand, at least ene-fourth of their capital in specie. Consequently, to reach twice the amount of their capital, in loans and discounts, they must consist, to the extent of fiveeigh hs, of deposites and circulation. I have previous ly shown, that small, independent Banks could not have posites or circulation to any extent, if notes under \$20 are prohibited; and thus, it is obvious, by adhering to the policy which forbids the issue of notes under that denomination, we shall be saved from the mischiels inevitably following the establishment of small, independent Backs, over the whole State

Sir. said Mr S . it is the interest of our present large banking establishments also, to sustain this policy. No Banks in the U. S. have such a magnificent s country for their circulation, as the Banks of Virginia. is it not plainly their policy to preserve it to themselves? This can only be done by supplessing small notes. Let them continue-let small banks have whereon to livelet them have the power to issue small notes which are needed in the daily transactions of society, and as sure as the seasons shall annually recur, will small, independ ent Banks increase and multiply, and gradually luruish the consumptive circulation of the State. The paper of the small Banks will not be as valuable as the paper of our large and well established Banks, especially in the Northern States; and under a well known law of currency, the one in the daily dealings of men will supersede he other. The notes of the large Banks will be · care. fully sought after for purposes of remittance. &c , and thus poured in upon them, without ceasing, for redemp-tion. This is so plain and obvious, that I confidently expect to see our large Banks uniting in support of our It is a sound principle in political economy, undoubt-

every day transactions of society. France was, at one time, overrun with a paper currency more destructive to sheriff of the county of Charlotte : Take notice, that we her industry than war, postulence or lamine. Out of her sufferings spring her present system, which allows no of Young & Meem, in the county of Charlotte and State note under 500 francs, about one hundred dollars, which has endured for nearly forty years, and which has made six o clock, P. M., take the depositions of Robert Mor her one of the most prosperous and independent powers ton, and Robert F. Games and others, to be read as evi in Europe. E gland, one of the most commercial na ions of the earth, allows no note under five nounds sterling, nearly \$25 She trad notes of about \$5 for upwards of 20 years, found it would not do, and adopted he present limit. We have experienced the evils of an almost exclusive paper currency again and again; shall we do nothing to avert them? Shall we disregard the examples of France and England? I trust not Now said Mr S, is the day and now is the hour the proud and glorious example for our sister States to follow, which has been set us by the most enlightened powers of Europe Some one must begin. Let the ho or and the glory of so doing be ours I trust, Mr Speak er, that it will be the pleasure of the Senate firmly to adhere to its amendment.

The Clay Convention - Nausemond has had the honor of striking the first ball! At a meeting held in the Courthouse, in Suffolk, on the 4th (Gen John C. Crump in the Chair and Thomas S. Shepperd Secretary) Joh C. Cohoon and Joshua M. Harrell were appointed De legales to the Stannton Convention-and John C. Cromp and Owen R. Flynn their alternates. Of the two plans citity of getting produce to market, renders it a most suggested by the Whig Central Committee, the meeting desirable situation. The subscriber will take pleasure approve of the appointment of D-legates to the Harris ourg Convention. The proceedings do not set forth the size of the meeting. They do not inform us how "nu merous and respectable." We conless, we wish to know something of the elemen's of all these meetings-and especially how many States' Rights' Whigs are lending

The arrows of Mr. Rives' Clansmen and Allies fall thick and heavy around us. The J-Bersonian and Madisonian, the Whig and the National Magazine, &c. are raising the same ridiculous outery. When we notice his comical hit at us, at the Amherst Dinner, we may give a word to his literary liegemen.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ENQUIRER. What has become of your Correspondent "Alpha," of King & Queen? Why does he remain silent? Is contented with having schieved a single victory? He shot William C. Rives just as he was crossing the lines. Having given him a staggering blow, why is a that "Alpha" does not continue his fire? Although Mr. Rives has taken shelter behind a Federal battery, yet a Look! 359 Unpitals sold and cashed by Strattos lines. Having given him a staggering blow, why few such shut as was fired by "Aloha" last year might the Air Proze Seller in a little over 12 months penetrate the well-sand reach Mr Rives. We hope that "Alpha" is neither dead, nor become luke-warm, nor is tired of well doing. It this reaches his eye, we hope it may induce him to resume his pen in defeace of those. Tecket Nos. 17, 30, 62, a prize of \$125, sold and cash. penetrate the walls and reach Mr Rives tired of well doing. It this traches his eye, we hope it may induce him to resume his pen in defeace of those Republican principles which belong exclusively to the

DEATHS. Died, in the town of Demopolis, Ala., on the 28th ultimo, after a paralul and protracted libress, which he bore with Christian resignation, Mrs. Almina Fergesholt, aged 32, wife of Jesse Farenholt, and daughter of Thos. Jones, Eng., of King William county, Victor. Viginis.
Died, in the city of New Haven, Conn., on the 16th ult., MisMary Jordan, daughter of Air. Gabriel Jordan of Luray, Page
county, Va. Miss J. was in the 16th year of her age. The following lines, copied at the request of a triend, appeared in the New
Haven Heral of the 26th June:

"M-sers, Editors—You are aware, no doubt, that one of the young
lattice of Miss Gibert's S. minary has just died. She was from Virgints, and left her home burnwo months since. Her unfaitunate
fate, far from her triends and native land, calls lendly upon our
sympthics, and I have thought it not improper to write a rew
ines for the occas on.

mpethies, and I have thought it not improper to wries for the occasion.

On the recent death of Miss. I.—..., of Firginia.
Oh! most remorseless Death! thy seythe has passed,
Yet once again upon the young and lair;
Once more, O Death! thou hast thy blighting cast,
And done the deed which thou cann no er rep. ir.
Als for thee, sweet gar! while far away
From parents, kindred, and thy native land,
Thou closed at thine eyes upon returning day,
Uable-seed, uncouthed by a mother's hand.
Put around thee are singing in solvest strain. But around thee are singing in solvest strain. The bright spirits that watch o'c. youth; They hend o'er the couch where thy form is lain,

They bend o ertherough where my form is lain, And they whisper the mourtain truth:

'She is dead, she is gone, she has passed away.

To that 'undiscovered humme,'

Whence there ne're doth come e'en a lingering ray,

To com ort the friends that mourn.

Pale Death hath passed by on his iron car,

And withered the building flower; But the soul, the bright soul, can be never mar, He bendsto its migray power. Her friends stand round, and their tears fall fast,

they think of the lov'd one cone hile memory dwe his on the glad-one past, But starts from its bitter morn.

But a acts from its butter morn.
Why grieve for the dead, first mortals here,
Know ye not they have gone to ress?
Though the form lie cold on the darksome bier,
Yet the soul, set the soul is bleat.
We depart, we depart for that sunny shore,
Where her coul has already flower,
She is happy to re, for she grieves no more
Where sorrow is never known." Thou hust died, fair girl, from our own lov'd South,

Thou hast died, fair girl, from our own lov'd South,
With no clinging kies from a mother's mouth,
With no clinging kies from a mother's mouth,
With no sister's arms to hide thes.
But if gone for eier thou art not forgot.
Though the moss o'er thy grave be twining;
On the sod shall there boom the "forgot-me-not,"
For the friends who yet are nining.
New Haves, Wednesday, 1839."

M. LINES

On the death of Mary Jordan, who died June 16, 1839, composed by

in the uests of Mary Jorean, who died Jane 16, 1839, composed by a young female friend of the decased, from South Carolina, herself only in the 16th year.

They're laid thee in the cold damp earth,
Aw y from thy native I nd—
Where thy mother weeps for the flower that's miss'd

From out its sister band. Was there no kindred hand to wipe

The death-damp from thy brow? That brow, where kisses oil were press'd Lies in the dark grave now! Was there no mother's soft, sweet voice In southe the pungs of death To catch the parting breath?

None-none: kind strangers watch'd and pray'd Beside thy dying bed; And burning tours fell thick and fact O'er thee, when thou wast dead! But there was one' who came in baste,

But his tears fell on thy bier! Ab! all will mourn and weep for thee!
They'll miss thy z-mile voice,
Which south'd their griefs, and calm'd their woes,
And lade their hearts rejoice. As angel now art thou, sweet girl,
Free from all care and wo!
Oh! watch thou o'er the fond ones left

To mourn thy loss below:

* Referring to her brother, Codet J., who reached New Haven from West Point, only in time to attend her funeral. II No change in the Prices Current since last week.

Sales of Tobacco made by Auction at Shocka Warehouse 12th instant.

Francis A. Thornton of Warren county, North Caro lina, FAT No 5, at \$8.75-No 6, at \$15-No 7, \$10.50
- No 8, at \$9.50-No 9, at \$8.25-No 10 at \$11.25-No 11. \$10 50- FAT No 17. at \$14 75- No 18. at \$10 25-No 19 at \$11—No 20, at \$13—No 22, at \$10.75—No 25, at \$10.56—No 28, at \$11—No 29, at \$11—FAT—WLB, No. 21, \$12.50—No 22, at \$11.25—No 23 at \$11 5.8 - No 24 \$10 25 - No 25, \$14 50 - No 26, \$12 25 - No 32, \$11 50 - FAT-SR, No 23 at \$11 - No 24, at

13 25 - No. 26, \$12. 25 hds, average \$11 45. Humberston Skipwith, Mecklenburg co., HS-AE, No. 29, at \$14.75 - No. 30, at \$16.75 - No. 32, at \$15. No 34, at \$5 57-No 35, at \$12 25-No 36 at 11 50-No No 36, at 12 50 - No 40, at \$8 62 1 2 - No 43, 37, at \$8 - No 38, at 12 50 - No 40, at \$8 62 1 2 - No 43, at \$10 - No 44, at \$10 75 - No 45, at \$7 25 - No 46, at \$12: HS - WW, No 47 at \$11: HS - IE, No 31, at \$10 No 33, \$13 50 - No 39, \$11 - No 41 \$8 - No 42, \$9 75-No 48, 812 25-20 hhds, average \$11 18.

Sales at Lynch's Coffee House yesterday

Sales at Lynch's Coffee House yesterday

101 00

101 00 \$5000 City of Richmond 6 per cent scrip 21 Shares of the Bank of Va. 5 do Farmers' Bank of Va. 9 do Richmond and Petereb 50 00 June 21 do Richmond and Petersburg R R.

offers his professional services to the public -Office on Main street, opposite the Merchan's Coffee [51-5]

But to make this still more plain, I will ask the indulging terms. 25 bhds prime St Croix Sugar

20 " prime Middling Bacon 50 kegs No 1 Baltimore Lard 10 casks bleached Lamp Oil

100 bis ' Waskey"'s superior Family Flour

3 bls No 1 Caster Oil. -11 sa Supplies of Mineral Waters from the White and Salt

40 hoxes Hall & Sons variegated and white Soap

Sulphur Springs, constantly receiving. MI ESSES Win L Lancaster, Edward M. Green way, Edmund Didier, and Lorenzo Norvell, merchants and partners, trading under the firm and style of

Didier and Norvell; Samuel McCorkle and John R. Mc Daniel, merchants and partners, trading under the style of McCorkle and McDoniel; James B. Renwick, Win H. Hubbard, James H. Gardner, merchants and partners, trading under the style of Hubbard and Gardner; Thos. C Doremus, James Suydam, Cornelius R Suydam and John M N xon merchants and partners, trading under the style of Dorentus, Saydams and Nixon; John R. Ri-cards, Royster Bette, and Richard C. Marlack, merchants and partners, trading under the style of Ricards, Betts & Co.; Leonard Jarvis, and David H. Thompson, mer chants and partners, trading under the style of Jarvis & Thompson; Joseph B Varnum, Dudley B. Fullerand John A Graham, merchants and partners, trading under the style of Varnum, Fuller & Co; Allen Griffith, Jaa Hamlett, Thomas Jeffres, Richard Jeffres, Coleman Jeffries, James Wilson, Thomas McKinney, and -Most by, merchants and partners, trading under the style of McKinney & Moseny; Allen Griffith and -Armstead, merchants and partners, trading under the style of Griffith and Armstead; James C Hunt & Co. lement M. Atkisson, Charles Ellis, Joseph Friend. John I Baily, Charles Keeler, Edward Remsen and Latimer R. Shaw, merchants and partners, trading under the style of Baily, Keeler and Remsen, who su he New York Life and Trust Company; Daniel Calt. Richard Kingsland & Co., Squire Pierce Dewey, and edly, which requires gold and silver for the ordinary, Sylvester Everett, merchants and partners, trading un der the style of Dewey & Everett, and Martin Hancock shall, on the 20th day of August, 1839 at the Storehouse of Virginia between the hours of So'clock, A M , and dence in a suit now depending in the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery, for the county of Char-lotte, in which you are plaintiffs; and Samuel S. Fuqua, John A. Fuqua, Josiah W. Chappell and others are de-

> SAMUEL S FUQUA, JOHN A FUQUA. JOSIAH W. CHAPPELL, &c.

Land well known as the "Nise Oaks," containing two thousand acres, and bring in the county of Gran ville. North Carolina, on the stage road between Oxford and Williamshoro', ten miles from the former and two miles from the latter village, and eight miles distant from the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad On the tract i a handsome and commodious dwelling-house, with the necessary our buildings for a family, and the location emarkably healthy and well watered-the soil is well adapted to the production of tobacco, wheat and corn; and the society of the neighborhood, with the great fa in showing the premises to those desirous of purchasing and make known terms, which will be liberal P. HAMILTON. July 16 [20 - 2m]

July 16

ERBERT A CEATBORNE, JR. ATTORNEY AT LAW in addition to the Courts held in the City or Rehmond, will attend those of the counties of Louisa and Hanover - He will generally be found at the Office of his Father, in the basement story of Powhatan House opposite to the City Hall. Richmond, July 16 Loyt's Bank of Fortune.

Another big prize sold in the last Lottery by Hoyl

drawn to Nos 4 7 30. The holder will olease send in the ticket and get his cash A Golden Harvest offered [20-tf] Stratton's Office.

ed by STRATTON.
Drawn Nos. in Consulidated Lottery of Maryland, No. 12, drawn July 10th; 46 1 5 20 74 59 60 27 49 43 19 55 56 Half Ticket Nos 1 27 55, another Capital, sold and cashed by STRATTON Drawn Nos in Virginia Petersburg Lottery, extra 6,

drawn July 11th: 18 39 6 72 48 58 33 73 66 42 35 Whole Ticket Nos. 6 72 73, a prize of \$500, sold and slied by STRATTON Drawn Nos. in Sussex County Lottery, No. 26, drawn

July II. 60 10 40 14 44 4 52 23 25 65 51 Ticket Nos. 7 25 44, sold and cashed by The All Prize Seller

Drawn Nes. in Norfolk Lottery, No. 4 drawn July 13 72 7 4 70 30 35 46 34 1 74 41 76 9 19 July 16

Bigger's Prize Office.

More Prizes sold at Fortune's Home Drawn Nos. of the Sussex County Lettery, No. 25: 3 22 50 37 14 25 46 38 41 60 59 69 72 Nos. 14 50 60 sold and paid at sight by Bigger Drawn Nos of the Monongalia Lottery, Extra, No. 5: 47 5 62 32 17 2 18 63 6 30 Whole 5 18 30 a capital of \$400, sold and paid as

usual at sight by Bigger

Drawn Numbers of the Virginia Norfolk Lottery Class No. 4:
72 7 4 70 30 35 46 34 1 74 41 76 9 19 Whole Ticket 34 70 70, a prize of \$150, sent Correspondent, and will be paid when presented at Bigger's Office

To adventurers in Latteries. We will continue to sell tickets in all Lotteries adver ised in this paper, under the management of Messrs Gregory & Co.; and all orders, as beretofore, meet the most prompt attention - Every Saturday we have a Lot tery, with a capital varying from 30,000 to 50,000 dollars, and when cash or prize tickets are enclosed, our friends at a distance may rely on our investing for them in the best schemes on hand.

IF We anticipate (in a few days) the pleasure of pre senting a Grand Scheme, with a capital of 100,000 dol-Let all orders be directed to the old established Prize THOS. B BIGGER, Office of

[20-16] Richmond, Va. July 16 Hoyt's Bank of Prizes.

RICHMOND, VA.



\$30.000. 30 prizes of \$1 500. Virginia State Lottery, For Endowing the Leesburg Academy and for other purposes - Class No. 4 for 1839 - To be drawn at Alexandria, Va , on Saturday. 20th July, 1839. BRILLIANT SCHEME.

Capital - \$30 000 10.000 8 000 5 000. 4,000. 3,120, 30 vizes of \$1 500 50 ot 500. 50 at 400. &c.. &c Tickets only \$10-Halves 5-Quarters 2 50 Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets \$130 26 Half do 26 Quarter do

\$30,000 Capital! Virginia State Lottery,

For the benefit of the town of Wellshurg, tlass No. 3, for 1839 - To be drawn at Alexandria, Virginia, on GRAND SCHEME - Highest prize \$30 000 8,000, 4 000. Saturday, 27th July, 1839 3 000, 2 500 1 017 50, 100 prizes 1000, 10 of 500, 20 o 300, 84 of 200, &c , &c.
Tickets only \$10, halves 5 quarters 2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets \$130 25 Half do 25 Quarter do Do

Do Please address, D. M. HOYT, Richmond, Va Orders for Tickets from any part of the U. S by ma otherwise, enclosing cash or prize Tickets thankfully received, and executed by return mail, with the same prompt attention as personal application, and the result sent (when requested) immediately after the drawing-i addressed to

Hoyt's Bank of Prizes

Drawn Numbers of Virginia Nortoik Lottery, No. 4, drawn 13 h July: 72 7 4 70 30 35 46 34 1 74 41 76 9 19

Ticket 4 7 30 drew the prize above siluded to Farm for Sale WISH to sell my Farm in King William county, about 7 miles above Aylett's Warehouse, and in the neighborhood of Beulah Meeting House, containing about 100 acres. There are on the farm a comfortable dwelling-house, kitchen, meal-house, stable, carriagehouse, corn-house, dairy, and ice-house. In the yard is

a well of excellent water, and the farm abounds in marl at convenient places upon it. It is an excellent situa tion for a professional man. RO. HILL. Apply to me at Richmond.

Jacks and Jennies for Sale.

TENHE subscriber has three Jacks and seven Jessies tor sale. Ferdinand, six years old the present month, was by the imported Jack Black Warrior, five feet two inches high, though Ferdinand is not so tall. vet I believe he is a larger lack. The other Jacks are Ferdinand, and out of Jennies by Vulcan, which was Trumpeter, two years old the last Spring, and large or their age. The Jennies are likely, save one. Persons wishing further information can address the subscriber, Mount Pleasant, Spottsvirania County, Va. July 16 [20-6:*] SPENCER COLEMAN. Office Erchange Bank of Virginia, ?

RICHMOSD, July 15, 1539 }

Virginia, to open books of subscription for the residue of

the stock of the institution, in which the present stock

holders will have the privilege of subscribing at par until

the Board of Directors of the Exchange Bank of

\$10 per share to be paid at the the 15 h August next time of subscribing, the remainder on the 30th day of August, in cash or in stock notes at 60 days. W. P. STROTHER, Cashier.

WILLIAM & MARY COLLEGE. THE LECTURES in this institution will commence

instruction and the expenses of the session are as fol-COURSE FOR THE DEGREE OF A R. JUSTOR YEAR
Belles Lettres, Lagic, Ethics and History - Thomas R. Dew, President and Professor. Text Books-Blair's Lectures, Hedge's Logic, Paley's Moral Philosophy,

on the 2d Monday in October. The departments

Manual of History by the Professor. Political Law and Government-Beverly Tucker, Profeesor Text Book - Vattel's Law of Nations.

Machematics - Robt Saunders, Professor. Text Books

- Legendre's Geometry, Young's Algebra, Davie's Sur-Chemistry-John Millington, Professor. Text Book -Manual of Chemistry, by John Webster, M. D., 3:

edition. Political Economy, Government and Metaphysics-Thomas R. Dew, Professor. Text Books-Say's Political Economy, Dew's Lectures on the Restrictive System and Usury, Brown's Lectures, Dew's Essay on Sia-

Natural Philosophy - Jno Millington, Professor, Text Book - O'msted's Natural Philosophy, Essay on Galvan-ism and Electro Magnetism, by the Professor. Muthematics-Robt Saunders, Professor. Text Books -Young's Algebra, Davie's Analytical Geometry, Davie's Calculus, and Olmsted's Astronomy.
INDEPENDENT CLASSES.

Law—Beverly Tucker, Professor, Text Books—Tuck-

er's Commentary, Stephen on Pleading, Revised Code, Federalist, Kent's Commentary, (1st vol.) Madison's Resolutions and Report, and Starkie on Evidence. Civil Engineering - John Millington, Professor. Text Books - Treatise on Civil Engineering, and Treatise on the Sieam Engine, both by the Professor. CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT.

A change in this department has recently been made by the Visitors, by which it has been placed on as high a footing as the classical department in any institution. This has been done by abolishing the school for boys heretofore existing, and establishing two classes, described below, to be attended only by the matriculated students of the College. In each of these, certificates of proficiency will be granted; and the student who successfully goes through both, will receive the general certificate of classical literature, provided he shall have studied the subjects of the Junior Moral Course.

Literature and Greek Literature .- Dabney Browne, Professor.

The Text Books cannot now be arranged, as the course is not yet matured. They can, however, be had here by the student wishing to attend either class. To enter the Latin Class, the student must be able to read Sallust and Virgil: and for admission into the Greek lass, it is necessary that he shall be qualified to read

Xenophon. EXPENSES OF A REGULAR STUDENT. JUNIOR YEAR Fees to three Professors, \$20 each, Halt fee, Junior Political (Vattel) Class, Matriculation Fee, Board, including washing and lights,

Fees to three Professors, Matriculation Fre,

Fuel, to be paid for, (as used) say

Latin,

Board, &c , as before, say \$195 00 Of the Independent Classes. Law, \$20 00 Engineering, 20 00

10 00

115 00

Greek. 20 00 The price of board, here estimated at \$130, is that paid to the College steward, who, in consideration of certain privileges, binds himself to the Faculty to take all Students who apply for board, at the price here stated .-The students boarding with him lodge in the College

Building.

The price of board, including washing, lights and fuel, at other Boarding Houses in town cannot exceed \$150 -This has been established by a general understanding with the College authorities. The public are assured, that the entire amount of the

pecessary expenses at this Institution is exhibited above

Whatever money, therefore, beyond this amount, shall be furnished to the student, will be altogether at the discretion of the parent or guardian; and it is earnestly recommended that this sum he as small as possible. The Text Books here advertised may be all had here (according to agreement with the Bookseller,) at a price certainly not exceeding the Richmond prices.

Any student proposing to join the regular Junior Ma-thematical Class, must be prepared to commence with Simple Equations and the Third Book of Davies' Le-Those who have had no preparation in Mathematics. may obtain it in a preparatory class, in which are taught merely the Elements of Algebra, including Simple Equa-

tions, and the first two books of Davies' Legendre. In addition to the studies above enumerated, there is a department of higher studies, necessary to the attainment of the degree of A M. A student proposing to attend this department, with a

view to graduation in it, must have taken either the dr. gree of A. B in this College, or the same or some equivalent degree in some other College of equal standing, and must also be a proficient in the Latin language.

The courses, which will occupy two years, will be follows, and supervised by the Professors in their several departments.

Mural and Political Department - Campbell's Rheto. ric Whateley's Logic, Chalmers' on the Moral and Intel-lectual Nature of Man. Whateley's and Senior's Political Economy, Smith's Wealth of Nations, and Ricardo on Political Economy, Brown on the Emotions, Chalmere Evidences of Christianity. Historical-Gillie's Greece, Ferguson's Rome, Sis-

mondi's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire. Rus sell's Modern Europe, Hallam's Middle Ages, and Constitutional History of England, History of the U. Mathematical-Young's Algebra; Young's Analytical Geometry, and Differential and Integral Calculus, Olin-

eted's Astronomy.

Physical - Turner's Chemistry (6th edition.) Young's Mechanics, Brewster's Optics, Bakewell's Geology, Olmsted's Astronomy.

Line Department - Constitutional Law.

It the student, in addition to the degree of A. B. shall take the Law degree (L. B.) then the Mathematical and Physical portion of the master's course may be dispensed with: or, if he be a graduate in the school of Engineering. (besides having taken A. B.) then the Moral and Political and Historical portion may be dispensed In either case, the student must take the half course of History which he may have omitted in the A. B. course - a course of History consisting of two separate half courses, one comprising Modern, the other Ancient History, one of which is sufficient for the degree THOMAS R DEW. President. w 3 & wf 15thSto20thO.

PUBLIC SALE. -By virtue of a Deed of Trust executed by Daniel Stringer and wife-to the subscriber, on the 19th day of September, 1836, for purposes therein mentioned, and recorded in the Clerk's office of Powhatan County Court, will be sold to the highest bid-der, at public auction, for cash, at Phwhatan Courthouse, on the first MONDAY in August next, (being Court day). a MILL and Mill-seat, situated on Fine Creek in the county of Powhatan, and known as the Fine Creek Mills, with fifty acres of Land attached thereto, including the mill pond, millers house, and if he sufficient to raise the amount now due upon the said trust deed, with the costs and expenses attending the sale; and such title as is vested in the subscribers the sale; and such title as in view will be conveyed to the purchaser.

WM. LIGON,

R F. GRAVES, WM. S. DANCE,

[15-wtd]